REGISTERED No. L—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,685.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1876.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH LIBRARY

543

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 9 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 2½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1-0
Each succeeding line	„	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. PUTTIALLA, 850 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1876, at 6 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colachel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

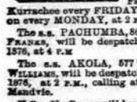
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. F. Franks, on FRIDAY, the 8th December 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

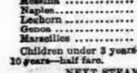
The s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. F. Franks, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		Without food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4		
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines	
Port Said	38	24	9		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles	52	35	14-10		

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
RAT VIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
MALWA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship EAGLE, Captain C. Hobsson, Junior, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's Deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Eagle.

Bombay, 6th December 1876.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow Street,

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

THE undermentioned Brands of CHEROOTS and CIGARS (Mr. Neuberg's personal selection), now THOROUGHLY MATURED, are confidently offered for sale, with the certainty that they will meet that approval from SMOKERS, Mr. Neuberg has always studied to indulge.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Rs. per 1,000
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 „
A REALLY PRIME LOT, RECOMMENDED.	
NONPAREILS	15 „

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Rs. per 1,000
PRINCIPES	20 „
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.	
FAVORITAS	22 „
REGALIAS ELEGANTE	25 „

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rs. 25 per 1,000.	Rs. 22 per 1,000.	Rs. 18 per 1,000.

DINDIGUL CIGARS.
(Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND.)
The Indian Havannah par excellence.
Rs. 24 per 1,000.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

INTENDING PURCHASERS ARE RECOMMENDED TO MAKE EARLY APPLICATION.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG.:
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Dec. 1876.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	2763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton,
VENETIA	2728	450	G. J. Babot	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3009	500	N.W. Haselwood,	1st—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2803	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	533	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 12th Dec. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, (2,609 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain Geo. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not locked in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th December, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship BANGALORE, 2,663 Tons, 500 H.P., Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 2nd December 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2147	424		13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

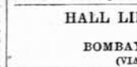
N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE		24th December.
„ CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.	30th January.
„ TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February



THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE. ANCHOR LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA NAPLES.

THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.

First Class.....Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

None are genuine without the name of J. & J. CASH.

CASH'S FRILLING.

THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

SOLD BY DRAPERS EVERYWHERE.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN MALE AND FEMALE MINSTRELS.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW JOKES!
NEW SONGS!
NEW CHORUSES!

Concludes with a
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES AS USUAL.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER 1876,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
WHEN
DR. LYNN
WILL APPEAR IN HIS
AMUSING AND CHARMING WONDERS,
EMBRACING THE GLAD SECRETS OF THE
ANCIENT EGYPTIAN MAGICIANS,
and the Phenomena of
MODERN SPIRIT MEDIA,
STRANGE MANIFESTATIONS IN THE NEW
LIGHT SEANCES,
Enlivened with Dr. Lynn's Amusing and Instructive explanation of
"HOW IT'S DONE."
SPIRIT HANDS!
SPIRIT VOICES!!
AND SPIRIT FORMS!!!
Fully Developed.
DR. LYNN
IN HIS GREAT PERFORMANCE
"PALINGENESIA,"
(FOR THE FIRST AND ONLY TIME IN INDIA.)
As performed by him upwards of 1,500 times in the Egyptian Hall, London.
TAKING A LIVING MAN TO PIECES,
and
RESTORING HIM BY INSTALMENTS!!!

N.B.—Incidental Experiments of the most Amusing and Interesting Nature.

During the whole Evening the Hall will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED, and the impropriety of putting an audience in darkness Avoided.

First Class	Rs. 4	Second Class	Rs. 2
Third Class	Re. 1		

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy and Co.

Family Tickets to admit Three Persons, Rs. 10, to be had only of Messrs. Soundy and Co.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance commences at 9.

N.B.—Private Seances given; apply
FRED. W. HARRISON,
Agent and Business Manager.

For Sale at this Office.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK for 1877.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS, a large assortment just received.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1877, of all Shapes and Sizes.
26, Meadow Street. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

AUCTION SALE AT POONA,
SATURDAY, 23RD DECEMBER 1876,
AT 5 P.M., ON THE PREMISES,
"THE HEERABAUGH ESTATE."
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
MR. R. FELL, POONA,
Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, BOMBAY.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Eking-Ikang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine Honey, Windsor, and other Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder. Aquadentine for the Teeth, &c., 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose.

NOTICE.

A HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 8th December, 1876, at 5-30 P. M.

By Order of the Trustees,
A. C. WATT,
Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 29th November 1876.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the Town and Island of Bombay for one year from 1st January 1877.

Tenders will be received up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at the Office of the Undersigned in Bombay.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office.

L. REID,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 7th December 1876.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARY of ORDNANCE at the Grand Arsenal up to 12 o'clock Noon on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 13th January 1877, respectively, for the contract of the ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS and ORDNANCE STORES and opened there, in presence of the parties attending, for the supply by contract of the Articles specified in the Schedules of the Forms of Tenders in accordance with the Notice published in the *Government Gazette* of the 7th instant and to be continued in it till the 4th and 11th proximo.

A. A. BAYLY, Lieut.-Col.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 7th December 1876.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, has been DECLARED and will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, to Shareholders on the Register on the 18th idem, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

This Dividend will be paid to Shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, and to Shareholders in Calcutta by Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co., of that City, at their Office, No. 104, Clive Street.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Bombay 7th December 1876. Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,500 Tons of well-seasoned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, in square logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 250 Tons per month, commencing from 1st February next.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per Ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 7th December 1876.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing our quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REDUCED PRICES, NOVEMBER 1876.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 38 0	...
OLOROSO, pale sott, fine flavour	38 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	30 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	30 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	30 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 27 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	23 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	17 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	33 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs.	33	0	18	0	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 28 0 15 8
						WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0 ...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	Rs.	48	0	25	8	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0 ...
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.		43	0	25	8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0 15 8
DRY SILLERY		40	0	21	8	SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0 ...

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs.	43	0	23	0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Rs. 25 0 ...
LIEBFRAUMILCH		36	0	19	0	LAUBENHEIM	18 0 10 0
NIERSTEIN		27	0	14	8	GIESENHEIM	21 0 11 8
HOCHHEIM		25	0	13	8		

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs.	42	0	23	0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 35 8 19 0

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs.	33	0	18	0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ... 14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE		27	0	14	8	WINNINGEN	20 0 ...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs.	41	0	22	8	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0 ...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING		34	0	19	0		

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or	Rs.	10	0	...		CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 21 0 11 8
PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wine }		13	0	7	8	CHATEAU LAMOSE { Superior after	26 0 14 8
MEDOCK, Superior		16	0	9	8	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines	32 0 17 0

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs.	30	0	...		BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 19 0 ...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour		23	0	...			

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs.	30	0	16	8	BEAUNE	Rs. 18 0 10 0
POMMARD		25	0	13	8	CHABLIS	16 0 ...
MACON		23	0	12	8		

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs.	38	0	21	0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38 0 21 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled, a choice matured Spirit	Rs.	33	0	...		WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23 0 ...
COGNAC, Old Pale		27	0	...		WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	Rs. 21 0 ...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Pog Brandy		23	0	...		Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend	23 0 ...
GIN, London Old Tom		18	0	...		HENNESSY'S BRANDY	33 0 ...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)		27	0	...		Do. do. **	32 0 ...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica		23	0	...		Do. do. ***	34 0 ...
						MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0 ...
						MARTELL'S do.	27 0 ...
						EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	38 0 ...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.		3	12	2	0	VERMOUTH per bottle.	1 8 ...
						MILK PUNCH „ ...	1 12
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) „		3	8	2	0	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR „ ...	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen „		2	12	1	8	GINGER WINE per dozen.	17 0 ...
CHARTREUSE from the { Green „		7	0	3	12	ORANGE WINE „ ...	1 4
Monastery Yellow „		5	8	3	0	ORANGE BITTERS „	18 0 10 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy „		3	12	...		ANGOSTURA BITTERS „ ...	24 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best „		3	0	1	12	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s „ ...	12 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE „		3	0	...			
CREME DE ROSE „		3	0	1	12	BRANDY BITTERS	} Pints. ...
CREME DE VANILLE „		3	0	1	12	WINE BITTERS	
ANISETTE „		3	0	...			

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW EDITION, ENLARGED,
With Illustrations by the Author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY
ALIPH CHEEM.

1ST AND 2ND SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.
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THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

NEILGHERRY HILL TEAS.

NEILGHERRY HILL COFFEES.

FRESH SUPPLIES of these well-known TEAS and COFFEES have just been RECEIVED direct from CAMPBELL & Co.'s Plantations. Since their introduction into the Bombay Presidency, they have gained a wide reputation for their delicate aroma, and are now largely supplied to the Public Messes and Clubs of this Presidency. They are supplied only for cash.

Mixed Tea	Rs. 1 4 per lb.	Fekoe Souchong	Rs. 1 10 per lb.
Orange Pekoe	„ 1 14 „	Flowery Pekoe	„ 2 8 „
Congou	„ 1 14 „	Gunpowder Mixture	„ 1 10 „

PLANTATION PICKED COFFEE Rs. 16 PER MAUND OF 25 lbs.
NEILGHERRY CANES AND STICKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

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THOMSON & TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Filter for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	Pocket Filters	2 12
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats 3 8 to	4 8	Cash Bags	4 0	Air-Tight Uniform cases	23 0
Over coats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Courier do	4-8 to 12 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8	Sponges	3 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 0	Soap Boxes	1 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8	Blankets	each 10 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8	Smelling Salts per bot	1 8
White do.	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0	English Fowler do	5 8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	*Resais* or Quilts	5 8	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8	Tooth Brush Guards	0 14
English Cambric do	4 0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	From 22 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	23 8	Do. Brushes	0 10
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Cork Mattresses	19 8	Nail Do.	0 12
Silk and Wool do	8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7TH DEC. 1876.

We have not heard of any fresh political intelligence from home of a later date than the telegrams published this morning, but it is noticeable that the funds yesterday showed a slight improvement, Consols having advanced from 95 to 95⅛ and French Rentes from 103¾ to 104. The Liverpool Cotton Market, too, is somewhat better, not actually as regards prices, which are quoted unchanged, but there is a more active business doing, the sales yesterday having reached 16,000 bales. Piece Goods in Manchester are steady, but Reuter says there is only a moderate passing, which confirms the private reports we have noticed of late.

From New York Tuesday's advices still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12¼ cents. per lb.; Futures are not quoted. The receipts at the American ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	31,000	29,000	22,000
Four days' ,, ...	96,000	95,000	95,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	1,942,000	1,685,000	1,540,000

In Mincing Lane Coffee is reported firm at previous prices. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has advanced 5s.; Cochin 10s. per ton. Bombay Linseed is unaltered, but Ferozepore Rapeseed has advanced 1s. per quarter. A withdrawal of £215,000 from the Bank of England is reported for the United States, making £285,000 withdrawn and £137,000 paid in since last return.

The usual weekly biddings for Council drafts on India took place in London yesterday, resulting in £197,000 being allotted to Calcutta, £3,000 to Madras and £150,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 9½d., tenders at that rate receiving 49 per cent. of the amounts applied for on Calcutta and Madras and 42 per cent. on Bombay. Telegraphic transfers were given at 1s. 9 9/16d. per rupee. These rates show an advance of ⅛d. per rupee on last week's biddings and are certainly ⅛d. higher than was generally expected here. Silver has, of course, improved in sympathy with Councils, Reuter giving 55 13/16d., while private messages, we hear, quote 56d. per oz., an equivalent to within a fraction of 1s. 9¼d. per rupee.

Sterling Exchange, owing to the unexpectedly high rates obtained for Council drafts, has shown great firmness to-day, with an advance of 3/16d. to ¼d. per rupee. At the rise the Banks have shown themselves willing sellers; but there is very little Private Paper offering, and the very advance now going on in Exchange will tend to further restrict export business, as prices of produce, although quick to advance under falling exchange, are slow to meet the influence of a rise. To-day's rates are on a level with our quotations for the corresponding mail last year, and really higher than at any time since the severe check to the depreciation in Silver first set in. With 1s. 10d. brought back into the list of quotations, it seems difficult to believe that only five months ago it was anxiously debated whether the rupee could be maintained at its then level of 1s. 6d. for demand Bank Bills, and even now we question whether the rapid reaction is better understood than the previous depression. It is certain that the supplies of Silver have not turned out at all equal to previously conceived estimates; China has taken a large amount and a considerable sum is accounted for by the exports of Gold from this side, but even allowing for all these influences, there is a strong feeling about that the recovery has been too sharp to be permanent. So far as this market is concerned, in fact it would surprise no one to see a sudden reaction, and should it once set in the uncertain feeling which now prevails would make it all the more severe. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 9 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 ,,	...1s. 9 7-8d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	...1s. 9 13-16d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	...1s. 10d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	...1s. 9 7-8d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	...1s. 10 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions and rates are nominally unchanged; at par to 1/16 premium for demand, 99⅛ for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper is weak inasmuch as the tendency is more to buy than sell, but quotations are unaltered, say :—Fours, Rs. 99; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102.

The Share Market is very quiet with only a limited business doing, and with the exception of Spinning Companies, our quotations are unaltered throughout. Even in these the movements are insignificant, being restricted to an advance of Rs. 10 in Alliance and a decline of Rs. 5 per share in Great Eastern and Nursey Spinning and Weaving.

Cotton to-day has been dull in the extreme, the rapid rise in Exchange quite upsetting exporters' calculations. Sellers have shown a disposition to accept a decline of Rs. 2 per candy, both in old and new Cotton, but even with this we are generally Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per candy above Liverpool arrival currencies.

Freights are nominally firm but in reality dull. The absence of Steamer tonnage enables consignees to hold for comparatively high rates, £2-7-6 being now asked, but there is very little cargo offering, and to do any extent of business, £2-5 would be about the rate. By sail there is still nothing doing.

Piece Goods are quiet with, if anything, a downward tendency. A fair enquiry prevails in the Bazaar, but counting on the advance in Exchange, dealers decline to buy except at a reduction of an anna per piece.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	103 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	685
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	360
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	559
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	164
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8	3 0 5 p. c.	270
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13 0 14 6	do.	26
,, £20	6 7 6	Ditto	do.	72	
Ditto ...	..	£20	21 12 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.....	..	£18	19 0 9 15	do.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,350
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	775
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	500
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.s.	460
Bombay Cotton Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	215
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	76
Carwar Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	600
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	600	300	all	15 do	180
East India Press Co....	852	1,000	all	100 do	790
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,350	225	1,625
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	35 do	560
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	410
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	285
Prince of W. Press ...	130	..	1,500	250 do	700
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	480
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	410
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd...	100	1,000	925	165 do	975
Victoria Cotton, Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	700

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	945
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	545
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,350	all	50 .s	1,170
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	15 ..	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	.00	2,570
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	100 p.s.	1,500
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	60 p.s.	1,175
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	275
Bombay Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s	135
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	575
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,060
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	550
Dharumsey Spinning ..	2,500	2,000	all	..	1,110
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	110 p.s	1,285
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,240
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,105
Hyderad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jewraj Calico Mills ...	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,115
Khandesh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,110
K. Macoojee S. a W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	980
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,010
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,120
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	30	..	37½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,315
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,340
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	345
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	975
Oriental S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	395
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	690
Prince of Wa'es Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	2,000	all	..	1,000
Do. nderdas Spinning ..	550	1,000	all	50 p.s.	985
Do do. ½ Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	990
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960
Tezoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	990

*For Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct	1,840
Bombay Gas Company..	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	50 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Karrachee, Ltd.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	215
Malabar Company, Ld	1,150	200	100	7½ p. t	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	37
Thacker and Co.	1,920	500	all	8 p.ct	415
Vegas Patent Slip Co..	3,00.	250	all	6 p.ct	38

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Sumatra, 773 tons, Captain T. W. Curran, will sail to-day for Aykab, in ballast.

The Indian Government Service s. s. Dalhousie, 1083 tons, Captain Elton, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee.

The ship Lady Allan, 1,243 tons, Captain C. R. Hansen arrived in harbour on the 6 h instant from Cardiff (August 11th), with a cargo of 1,870 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Siam, 1,718 tons, Captain H. W. Haselwood, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from London (November 5th) brought the English Mails, and the following cargo :—2,009 packages oilmanstore, 68 cases soap, 112 packages provision, 12 cases candles, 110 bales twist, 385 packages beer, 100 cases gin, 107 kegs nails 69 packages wine and spirit, 3 cases boots, 20 bundles copper brass, 50 cases copper, 80 cases brass, 100 casks cement, 48 packages paper, 100 packages soda, 19,380 bars iron, 428 boxes silver coins, 2 boxes specie, 319 bars silver, 1,000 bags pumice, 362 packages cloves, 52 packages E. teeth and many other packages merchandise.

The Hall Line s. s. City of Baltimore, Captain Thomas Collins, arrived yesterday evening from Liverpool, Nov. 12. The following is the list of passengers :—Major Morrison, Captain Wolsely, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Chery, one child and ayah, Mr. Bushby, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Mr. Carlisle, Rev. T. L. Wells, Mrs. Wells, two children and ayah, Rev. G. T. Rae, Mrs. Rae, one child and ayah, Miss Patterson and Miss Forrester. The City of Baltimore sailed from here last on the 11th Oct. 18She has therefore completed the round voyage from Bombay to Liverpool and back to Bombay in 57 days including the time she was delayed in Liverpool, discharging and loading her cargoes, and all her outward stoppages. This steamer has already accomplished the fastest passage on record between Liverpool and this port—namely in 24 days.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Lady Allan	Hansen	Cardiff, Aug 11.
7	Puttialla (s).....	Mason	Veraval, Dec 6.
,,	City of Baltimore(s	Collins	Liverpool, Nov 12.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	J. G. S. Dalhousie..	Elton.....	Kurrachee.

The barque Sumatra, Curran, to Akyal, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Vixen, to Calcutta.
Steamer Puttialla, to Coast and Calcutta.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
4 Mongolia(s)..... ..... Southampton.
,, Cumballa(s)..... ..... Calcutta, and N. Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. "Asia."—From Rangoon. Sub Conductor R O'Neill and child, one Serjeant 21st Fusiliers. From Vizagapatam—Mr and Mrs Taylor, child Mr Simpson and daughter. From Cocanada—Mr R H Pearse.

Per s. s. "Comballa."—From Galle—Four European seamen.

Per P. & O. S. "Mongolia"—For Madras—Mr R. E. Girard. Major Welsh, and Rev. J. E. Ashton. For Southampton.—Messrs Maud nald Muir, W. Taylor, and C. O'Brien, Mr. P. J. Moran and three children, Miss E. Ballinger, and Madelle and M. Rachelle.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per F. S. "Meinam."—From Madras to Calcutta.—Mr. R. B. Don.

Per P. and O. S. "Mongolia"—To Southampton.—Lady Anna Gore Langton, Miss Gore Langton, Mr. E G. Gore Langton, and Europ an maid servant, Franlein Waldmann, and Mr Jas Moss. To Vizagapatam.—Surgeon-Major R. E. Pearse. To Melbourne.—Mr. E. R. Fulton.

Per S. S. "Commilla."—To Coconada.—Mr. and Mrs. Macrae. To Vizagapatam.—Mr. J Young.

DAILY IMPORTS—DECEMBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Brandsome Hall s—50 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan. Trinacria s—70 hogsheads ale, B and A Hormusjee ; 94 boxes tinned plates, Amirudin Fazulally.

FROM LONDON.

Abydeh s—100 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Cathay s—75 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 68 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 20 cases beer, Ardeshire and Co ; 80 cases genever, 74 cases geneva and 60 boxes candles, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.
Guinevere, 51 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola : 149 boxes oilmanstore Surufally Heptoola ; 500 kegs steel, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—50 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co,
Somali s—30 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co,
Batavia s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjee bhoy Cowasjee.
Nemesis—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—170 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Dowjee Bhojraz and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Wand A Grah m and Co ; 15 bales wool, T pun Edeljee ; 35 bales wool, Dhunjeebhoy Gonajee ; 5 bales wool, Goculdass Toolcedass ; 4 bales cotton, W llace and Co ; 80 bales wool, Purshotumdass Vasunjee ; 55 bales wool, Sanjee Nowrojee and Co ; 50 bales wool, Nanjee Bhimjee ; 61 bales wool, Vulubdass Nursey.
Cathay s—22 bales wool, Corsey Khetsey ; 22 bales wool, Dowjee Sewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—853 cwts coffee, and 260 bags galls, Nanjee Heerjee ; 4271 cwts myrabolams, Mo l ee Jeetha and Co ; 4374 cwts myrabolams Malsee Mooljee ; 87 cwts linseed and 31 cwts rape seed, Purshotum Odhowjee and Co ; 618 cwts pepper and 50 cwts cardion seed, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 7 bales hemp, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 4 bales skins, a d 2 bales hides, Kemall Fazool ; 3 bales hides, Abdoola Pirpia ; 60 cwt lac dye, Womesh y Chandabhoy ; 44 cwts E teeth, Venichand Joetadas ; 624 cwts coffee, Thackersy Khetsey ; 3124 cwts myrabolams, Mooljee Jeitha and Co ; 9 cases geneva, Khanmed Nensey ; 12 pieces E teeth, Curimbhoy Hassunbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Albert Ehrensvard—490 cwts B horns, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wick'am s—60 cwts B horns Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Cathay s—1 667 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bags toolseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Trinacria s—10 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay s—268 bales cotton, E Spi ner and Co.

FOR PONDICHERRY.

Puttialla s—230 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Vixen s—48 bales cotton, Young and Co ; 260 bales cotton, Anderson and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—30 bales twist, H Cawasjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—9 cwts sandalwood, Sorabjee Framjee ; 2 cases peacock feathers, A C Abedin ; 25 bales twist, Hajee Essac Bilias ; 68 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 35 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noormamed ; 30 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee ; 202 packages red raisin, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 101 packages red raisins, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 54 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 101 packages red raisins, Goolamhoosen Johnmamed ; 50 packages red raisins, Hajee Ayab Hajee Jacob ; 28 cases twist, C Byramjee ; 15 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mamed Abdoo l Khaluk ; 42 cases sharkfins, Easselle Khakay ; 11 opium, Buldeodass Sewunker ; 141 chests opium, A Rahimbhoy ; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—25 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 30 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 28 chests opium, Buldeodass Sewunker.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2090 Mirzapore s), Parish—Mails, 18th December.
1718 Siam (s), Haselwood,—Mails 1st January.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1343 Trinacria (s), Hutchison—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1478 Gatherer, Thomson—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

667 Albert Ehrensvard, Brodelius—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1884 Cathay (s), Dundas—Mails, 11th December.

FOR HULL.

1854 St. Enoch, Browse—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1756 Shakespeare, Macgregor—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

1365 Lady Cairns, Carnell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ST. NAZAIRE.

853 City of Halifax, Roberts—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1067 Prenita(s), Armstrong.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1124 Whickham (s), Stewart—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1 06 Khiva (s), Lee—Mails, 12th Dec.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1178 Bangalore (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1406 Cape of Good Hope, Hen erson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
879 Guinevere, Nicholas—Volkart Brothers.
494 Puttialla (s), Mason—B. I. S. N. Co.
1086 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1413 Walter D. Wallet, Hatfield.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1956 Feronia, Campbell—Wallace & Co.
1072 Sea Flower, Garrick—Wallace & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

470 Mathilde, Nacoda.

FOR RICE PORTS.

845 Diulio, Bozzo—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1514 Enterprise, Lewis.
919 Eirar Thambarskelver, Meling.
920 Favorite, Berdinck.
1379 George F. Manson, Humphery.
773 Sumatra, Curran.

NOT FIXED.

1322 Bride of Lorne—Richardson.
1238 Cashmere, Thompson—N. Manockjee & Co.
803 Clive (s), Tilleon—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
819 Elizabeth Ann, Coates.
830 Eagle, Hodgson—Volkart Brothers.
1543 Harmonie, Small—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1028 Hutton (s), Hodges—Remington & Co.
1243 Lady Allan, Hansen.
940 Marin r, Legender.
1183 Pegasus, Powell.
864 Pachamba (s), Franks—B. I. S. N. Co.
1389 R. D. Fuller, Gilmore—N. Manockjee & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1091 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
900 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
4173 Jumna (s), D'Arcy.
1197 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
Thetis (s), Ward.
3039 Undaunted (s) 31, Fanshawe—(Flag ship.

FRENCH NAVY.

Surcouf (s) 4, Roquet.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·990
Temperature of the Air	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·7
Dew Point	67·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloaded=1).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	82·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	70·6
General Direction of wind	ESE, NE, ENE, ESE, WSW, WNW, NW, NNE, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	172

HIGH COURT.—8TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sergent Knight and the Honourable Mr. Justice Melville.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

545-71—Tyabji and Sayani—Mahas okram Heemutram vs Pragjee Morarjee—Mooljee and Bomonjee—Part heard.
558-71—Muljee and Bomonjee—Nasur bin Abdool Hubib F vs Nugginbhoy Dayabhoy and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
116-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Navibai vs Kubee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Hearn and Clevland.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Long Causes.

284-74—Jefferson and Payne—Ralli Brothers vs Walljee Canjee and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas and M. M. Moonshee for reply.

For Counsel's Reply.

2-73—Macfarlane—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latif vs Mahomed bin Mahomed Cassum R—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

Long Causes.

492-76—Crawford and Boovey—Soondarjee Jadowjee and another vs Navibai widow—Shapoorjee, and Thakoordass—Part heard.
For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
670-72—Eyabjee and Sayani—Mulla Isahbai, &c. vs Dayal Rattonsi and others—Fletcher and Smith.

Long Causes.

544-75—M M Munshi—Damjee Jadowjee vs Ratanvahoo and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
623-74—Lynch and Tobin—Vinayeekrao Gunputrao and others vs Lalchand Sewdass and another—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.
217-76—In person—R A Dalias and another vs Gunputrao Morojee and another.
428-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewlall Bhawanidass vs Dhurrumdass Jumnadass and others—Muljee and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 6.

Chamber, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Pratt, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Lester, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Watson, Lieut, Bengal 2/12th Regt. from leave, from England.
Tierney, Lieut Col, Bengal R A, from furlough, from England.
Pearson, Major, Bengal 12th Foot, from furlough, from England
Rutherford, Capt, Bombay, Mysore, Rev Survey, from furlough, from England.
Tomas, Lieut, Col Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Sandwith, Sub Lieut Bombay 2/15th Regt, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE—DECEMBER 6.

Watson, Lieut, Bengal 2-12th Regt, from leave, to Calcutta.
Tamee, Surg, Bengal Ind Med Dept, on duty, to Calcutta.

DECEMBER 7.

Wallace, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 62nd Regt, on duty, to Chukrutta.
Onsmiom, Sut Lieut, Bengal 12th Regt, on duty, to Mulalla.
Ringwood, Sub Lieut, Bengal 70th Regt, on duty, to Allahabad.
Wilson, Sub-Lieut, Madras 48th Regt, on duty, to Bangalore.
Munn, Sub-Lieut, Madras 89th Regt, on duty, to Madras.
Shakespear, Sub-Lieut, Madras 29th Regt, on duty, to Madras.
Keef, Sub-Lieut, Madras, 1-21st Fusiliers, on duty, to Madras.
Kempster, Brig-Genl, Mydras Brig Staff on duty, to Delhi.
Coningham, Capt, Madras Brig Staff on duty, to Delhi.
Welch, Lieut, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Delhi.
Mason, Sub-Lieut, Madras 31st Regt, on duty, to Secondrabad.
Penson, Major, Bengal 70th Foot, from to Monar.
Lindsell, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 1-18th Foot, to join, to Bareilly.
Cates, Sub-Lieut, 1-3rd Foot, on leave, to Sholapore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 6th December 1876.

The undermentioned officer recently gazetted to be Supernumerary on his Regt as Probationer for the Indian S C, is posted as follows :—

5th Regt N L I—Sub Lt G D Giles, 2nd Batn 7th Foot.

Lt H Hutchinson, Corps of Sappers and Miners, the Examination in Garrison Instruction which commenced on 16th Oct last.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars—Capt F Montagu, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
9th Foot—(2nd Battalion)—Major W Daunt, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
12th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lieut R J Pike, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
14th Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieut S C de Trafford, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
51st Foot—Bt Maj J F Trydell, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
83rd Foot—Capt G E S Carwright, to England, from date of embarkation, for six months, on private affairs, pending retirement.
Army Medical Dept—Surgn T Mullane, M D, to England, via Cape of Good Hope, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, December 7.*)

Military Department.

Capt A D Sirettell, B I S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of own Presidency.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medl Estabt from the 21st Nov 1876, the date of their arrival in Bomb y :—

Surgn John MacGregor, Surgn Alexander Kenneth Stewart, Surgn William George Hume Henderson, and Surgn Kharshedji Ardeshir Dalal.

Capt L R H D Campbell, 1st Punjab Infy, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulation of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lieut S F Haynes, R Engrs, Asst Engr Railway Branch, Sind, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of H S, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The services of Capt M H Nicolson, General List, 27th Regt NL I, or 1st Belooch Regt, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Political Dept for duty connected with the Political Assemblage at Delhi.

The furlough to Europe granted by G G O No 680, dated 23th Oct 1871, to Capt Nash, in the Commissariat Dept, Suptdg Engr, P W Dept, is extended by one day, viz. the 2nd Nov 1876.

Judicial Department.

The Hon Sir M R Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, having resumed charge of his Office on the afternoon of the 4th inst. the unexpired portion of the one month's privilege leave granted to him by Govt notification dated the 20th Oct 1876 is cancelled.

Mr A Lyon, Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara, having returned to Bombay on the 23rd ultimo from the leave on urgent private affairs granted him by Govt Notification dated 15th May 1876, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Political Department.

Mr E T Candy, C S, having resumed charge of his appointment as Actg Judicial Asst, Kaladgi, on the 23rd ult, before office hours, the unexpired portion of Mr K P S's privilege leave for one month and eleven days granted to him by Govt Resolution No 5824, dated the 8th Sept last is cancelled.

Mr A Edmonstone and Sir E Perkins, K C S I, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Comr of Police, Bombay, on the 3 th ultimo, after office hours.

Mr C E Fox, Master and Taxing Officer in Equity and Comsr for taking Accounts and Local Investigations and Taxing Offic r, Bombay Court, has been granted 18 M. days of S ate for India as extension of leave, on medical certificate, for six months.

Mr L A Watkins, Second Depy Registrar, High Court Comsr for taking Affidavits, and Clerk to the Judges sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The appointment of Mr Ramsay to be Collr of Tanna, made under Govt Order No 6404, dated 8th ultimo, is cancelled, and from that date to the 14th ultimo he is considered to have been without an appointment.

In supersession of the Govt Order No 6757, dated 21st ultimo, appointing him Collr of Broach, Mr G Curwen to the Judges sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

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The appointment of Mr E P Robertson is assumed charge of the Office of Revenue and Agrl Commr, Sind.

Mr H Maiwaring, Asst Comsr of Forests, was attached to the transport Office from 1st ult to 14th Sept 1876, on which date he took charge of the Nasik Dist Forest Office, after office hours, from Mr Wroughton.

Mr R G Wilson is confirmed in the appointment of Supt of the Timber Depot at Karwar, in which he has been actiar since the date he assumed charge of the duties of Port Officer at that station.

Mr E J Elden, CS, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 21st ultimo :—

Mr A Keyser to be substantive pro tem, First Asst Collr at Broach, but to continue to act as First Asst Collr, Poona, until further orders.

Mr J A Wingate to be substantive pro tem, Second Asst Collr, Sholapur, but to continue on special duty at Bombay, and on its completion to do duty at Sattara.

General Department.

Surgn-Maj John Pinkerton, MD, to be Surgn to the European Genl Hospital, vice Surgn-Maj F G Joynt.
Surgn-Maj A N. Hojel, MD, to be Second Physician, Jamsetji, Jijibhai Hospital, vice Dr H Cook.

Educational Department.

Mr Dyabhai Motiram Jaghirdar, BA, Second Asst Master Ahmedabad High School, is appointed to act as Head Master Nadiad High School, during the absence of Mr Jamsetjee Ardaseer Dalal, or until further orders.

Notifications by the Revenue and Police Commissioners.

Mr H Scannell delivered over and Mr C McIver received charge of the Office of Supt of Police, Broach, in the afternoon of the 27th inst.

Mr J A Baines delivered over and Mr C E Crawford received charge of the Office of Cant Mag and Railway Mag, Thal Ghat, the afternoon of the 13th inst.

Maj W T Brown delivered over and Mr H Scannell received charge of the Office of Supt of Police, Broach, in the afternoon of the 22nd inst.

Mr E C K Ollivant delivered over and Mr C E Frost received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr, Surat, on the 22nd inst, before office hours.

The privilege leave of absence for one month granted

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE VICEROY.

SUKKUR, 6TH DEC.

The Viceroy reached Sukkur to-day. He meets the Khan of Khelat at Jacobabad to-morrow, and will arrive at Kurrachee on the 12th instant, and at Bombay on the 16th instant.

THE AMEER OF CABUL.—APPREHENDED FAMINE IN AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, 7TH DEC.

The Ameer, with his family, have arrived at Badkhak. The disease that the Ameer is suffering from is said to be dangerous. All the grain has been stored up by the Ameer, for great scarcity prevails, and famine is apprehended.

THE AFREEDEES.

Seven hundred Afreedees of the Kohat Pass have just raided into British territory, but they were repulsed. No damage was done.

DEPARTURE OF CALCUTTA OFFICIALS FOR DELHI.

CALCUTTA, 7TH DEC.

General Norman and the other members of Council leave Calcutta by special train on the 17th instant for Delhi.

Sir R. Temple and Staff leave by special train on the 19th instant. Doctors Charles and Leopold are in medical charge.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac joins them at Zumaneah.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, 7TH DEC.

Contrary to expectation a Republican majority has been declared in Florida, thus securing the election for Hayes.

The Electorial Colleges met yesterday and formally recorded the votes according to the results announced, except in the State of Oregon, where the Governor gave a Democratic, instead of a Republican, elector the right to vote, thereby giving to the Democrat Tilden the single vote which was needed to secure the election for the Republicans. The electors of Oregon voted despite the Governor.

THE SILVER COINAGE.

Mr. Secretary Bristowe recommends that the silver coinage should be increased by eighty million dollars.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BROOKLYN THEATRE BY FIRE.

NEW YORK, 7TH DEC.

The Brooklyn Theatre has been destroyed by fire; 289 persons perished in the flames.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 7TH DEC.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Venetia, with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 10 o'clock this morning.

The same Company's Khedive, for Galle and Calcutta, left at one o'clock this morning.

LONDON, 6TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 6d.

The Manchester Trade has been steady but only a moderate business doing.

3 per cent. Consols for account 95⅛

5 per cent. French Rents 1872 104

Bar Silver 55 13/16

The sum of £215,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for the United States.

LINE REPORTS.—7TH DECEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Odessa.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 7TH DEC., 8.10 A.M.

Mail steamer Mongolia, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, 7TH DEC., 7.41 A.M.

Mail steamer Lombardy, from China, arrived.

We believe it is probable that the Viceroy will open the new Sailors' Home while he is in Bombay, and that the event will be celebrated by a dinner to be given to all the merchant seamen in port on Proclamation Day.

We regret to hear that it is probable there will be considerable distress on account of the failure of the crops in some districts of the Concan. In the Collectorate of Ratnagherry, where only a small proportion of the population, consisting of the richer class, eat rice, the loss of the dry crops is likely to be a very serious matter, and preparations have already been made for employing the people on public works as in the famine-stricken districts of the Deccan.

A copy of the "*Thibet Tatler*"—a collection of literary trifles in prose and verse written by passengers in the *Thibet* on a recent voyage to India—has been sent to us for notice. The pieces are chiefly of the burlesque order, or rather they may be classed as imitations, more or less happy, of well-known burlesques and comic songs; but two or three of them are more ambitious in aim and style, and possess exceptional merit. The lines "On an old Cross at Surat" struck us as showing considerable literary power. The paper on the Field Exercise Book treated as a novel is very amusing reading. On the whole the *Tatler* is a pleasant memorial of a voyage in which the passengers seem to have been unusually energetic and successful in their efforts to beguile the tedium of life at sea. The editor, Mr. E. Comber, from whom extra copies, price one rupee each, can be obtained—the proceeds of the sale will be given to the Strangers' Home—has taken great pains to present the *Tatler* to the public in a neat and attractive form.

The sepoy who shot Lieutenant Harris has already been tried by a Court-martial at Rawul Pindee, and sentenced to be hanged.

The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, yesterday:—

Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ... 2,030	1,325	1,162	1,315 1 9	29,84,931 0 0
Benares ... 1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120 13 4	20,09,440 0 0

H. H. the Gaekwar is expected to halt at Khundwa for 24 hours. Khanbdrees and others have preceded him to have everything in readiness. The Gaekwar will arrive at Khundwa about the 12th instant.

The officers who sat on the Court-martial at Nusseerabad on Major Fletcher have been informed that their services will no longer be required, but the decision of the Court has not been divulged yet.

Major Bradford, C.S.I., has taken over charge of the Camps at Delhi which he has to look after. We learn from a contemporary that, in addition to the political and the press camps, he also has to arrange those for the Khan of Khelat and the deputations from Muscat and Nepaul.

We are told by the *Whitehall Review* that Admiral Hobart Pasha, who is at present in the Black Sea with the strongest portion of the Turkish iron-clad fleet, has received orders to attack the Russian seaports the moment hostilities between Russia and Turkey are announced.

A fourth batch of Indian field-officers will be invited to retire next year, under the terms of the Retirement Scheme which has now been working successfully for the last three years. No change, the *Home News* says, will be made in any of the conditions under which the retirements for 1876 have taken place.

Great preparations are being made at Nandgaum (Nassick districts) for the reception of H. H. the Nizam. Mr. Erskine, the Collector, and Captain W. H. Wilson are both to be present. The Nizam is expected on the 11th instant and will only halt for the night at Nandgaum. The Collector has proceeded to Nandgaum.

We have been again officially informed that in consequence of detention to the Madra Railway Company's train, the up mail train for Bombay left Raichore yesterday without mails from places in the Madras Presidency, consequently no correspondence from places beyond Raichore will be received in Bombay to-day.

The Nawab of Joonaghur arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Puttialla, attended by 250 followers, and after resting here a few days, he will proceed to Delhi to be present at the Imperial celebration. A guard of honour of the 20th Regt. N. I. received His Highness at the Apollo Bunder, and a salute of 11 guns was fired from the shore battery as he landed.

Lady Anna Gore Langton left Madras on Monday evening last for Southampton. Lady Anna has been but twelve months in India; but, it is said, has so many undertakings and occupations of her own to look after at home that she cannot remain any longer in this country. She has left a most favourable impression during her short visit and her departure appears to have caused a very general feeling of regret.

King John of Abyssinia has appointed Major Barlow to be generalissimo of all his forces, with suitable rank. The new commander will start at once for "the seat of war," but will, the *Whitehall Review* understands, endeavour to obtain an interview with the Khedive, at Cairo, *en route*. Colonel Gardiner Montgomery has, we are informed, been offered the appointment of Chief of the staff under the first European who has ever commanded a native force of Abyssinians.

It is reported that the offer of the Maharaja of Jeypore to light the Viceroy's Camp at Delhi with gas has been accepted. A correspondent at Delhi of the *Pioneer* writes—"Numbers of vehicles, from omnibuses to little tongas, are daily coming in for hire, so after all there will be no lack of conveyances, though the hirer will have to pay through the nose for it, for the demand is likely, under any circumstances, to equal the supply. Every bit of ground fit for a tent about Delhi has now been taken up, and those who have not got sites already allotted to them will find themselves rather out of it. Only six Bombay chiefs are coming, one more having withdrawn through impecuniosity."

The *Statesman*, writing about the connection that ought to exist between the press and the Government, says:—"We have never before disclosed it, but it is the fact that when the editor of this paper was in the Bengal Office, Lord Northbrook sent through Sir Richard Temple a peremptory order to him *not* to write a line for any paper in the country, without the permission of the Government. And this order was issued forty years after the Government had by express notification, withdrawn all prohibition whatever against such writings." But was not the editor referred to well aware at the time that he entered the service of the Government that he would have to sacrifice his independence if he did so? Did he make this bargain with the Government and then not stick to it?

The *Pioneer* declares that Benares has been convulsed to its centre by an occurrence besides which even the Delhi Assemblage sinks into temporary insignificance: the blacksmiths are "on strike" against the barbers, and shaving operations have been suspended in the holy city. The catastrophe arose, says our contemporary, from the refusal of the barbers to shave the smiths, who retaliated by declining to whet the razors of their former friends. The chins of the residents have in consequence "shown like a stubble field at harvest time." But relief must soon come, as special smiths are being imported, whose sole business will be to sharpen the dull blades of the *hajjan*. The novelty of this trade dispute is only equalled by its absurdity.

The exportation of wheat this year has assumed very large proportions. The quantity exported from Bombay in the year 1874-75 amounted to only cwts. 900 of the declared value of Rs. 3,200. We have now before us the statement of wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of October last, and from this we learn that cwts. 143,439 of the value of Rs. 5,97,949 were exported. Of this large quantity cwts. 107,394 were exported to Liverpool and cwts. 24,988 to Marseilles *via* the Suez Canal. The remainder was exported in small quantities to Cutch, Goa, and other places on the coasts of India, whilst some was sent to Zanzibar, Aden, Jedda, and Colombo. The wheat trade has evidently become an important item in the export trade of India; the above large total being the result of only one month's exportation.

The *Nord*, writing about Lord Beaconsfield and the Czar, says:—"We wish to do away with the idea that the Imperial allocution of Moscow was, as several journals say, a kind of reply to the speech at the Guildhall. It would be below the dignity of an Emperor of Russia to engage in a duel of threatening words with the Minister of another Power. Undoubtedly it is difficult to believe that Lord Beaconsfield's speech has not produced a bad effect in the high political spheres of Russia; but it would be rash to suppose that it caused the allocution of Moscow or invested it with a controversial character. It is quite natural to admit that, entering the centre of his empire, the Emperor Alexander desired to expose to his people, in language both firm and moderate, what he thinks and what he intends in the present crisis. Now, what the Emperor Alexander intends to-day is what he intended yesterday, and what he will intend to-morrow.

Some correspondence between the Bishop of Colombo and the Committee of the Church Missionary Society has been published. In a letter, dated the 1st August last, the Bishop very clearly and firmly states the course he is prepared to take, which holds out no prospect of the dispute being terminated very soon or amicably. His Lordship writes to the Rev. C. C. Fenn:—

Dear Mr. Fenn,—I have sent by this post a letter to your Committee which can, I trust, meet but one answer. The Tamil Cooly Mission, or the majority of its supporters, have now so openly repudiated the character of a Church of England Mission, that it would be utterly impossible for me to allow my clergymen to be connected with it, until a clear statement of its Church of England character had been made, and this, I fear, is out of the question. On the general matter, let me assure you most decidedly that I cannot, unless under the express direction of my superiors, the assembled Bishops of the Province, withdraw my claim of authority over all congregations and all who minister in them. You will agree with me, that it is unlikely that the Bishops will put such coercion upon me. I do hope, therefore, that a concession will not be delayed in any hope of my giving way. I have a serious duty to perform, and I trust I shall not shrink from any consequences which it may involve.

General Ignatieff is an amusing man—almost as funny as Schouvaloff; which is saying a good deal, for we all know the Russian Ambassador to be the most facetious as he is the most guileless and engaging of diplomats. The other day, says the *Pall Mall Budget* of Nov. 17th, Ignatieff, with genuine Russian brusqueness, took upon himself to enter a formal protest against the Turkish iron clads under Hobart Pasha (Captain the Hon. Augustus Hobart, R. N.) being brought to Constantinople, and complaining of the presence of Hobart Pasha, declared it to be "a threat against the Russians." It appears that the Muscovite General has conceived a violent hatred to the son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, which the Englishman cordially returns. As Hobart Pasha said the other day, when telling his officers and men which of them he intended to detach for service in the Russian vessels whenever the war comes on, General Ignatieff is beside himself with anger. I hear that Hobart Pasha is getting a dock altered in the arsenal at Constantinople, and that the General, the last time he paid a visit to the dockyard, noticed the alterations going on. "What are you doing here?" he asked. "Widening the dock in accordance with the plans of Admiral Hobart Pasha, to take in circular ships," was the reply. "But you have not got ——" the General began, when it flashed across his mind that his country alone had that peculiar class of vessel. He stopped, and with set teeth strode angrily away with his attendants. The amusing part of the business was, however, that the artisan who was Ignatieff's informant is an Englishman in the employment of the Turkish Government, and was simply, but audaciously, "chaffing" the General.

The *Indian Daily News* published the following bit of scandal:—"We hear that a most scandalous affair has lately taken place at a race meeting on the other side of India. If true in its details as reported to us, it certainly for all round roguery caps anything we have heard of either in India or the old country for some time past. The story is that three horses were entered for a race, whom we may name A., B., and C., and the rules of the race required that there should not be less than three starters. At the lotteries the owner of A., we presume indirectly, bought in B. and C., whilst the owner of B. bought in A. and C., and the owner of C. laid heavily by commission against his own horse. It will thus be seen that it was in the interest of all the owners not to win. Something of this must have leaked out, however; on the morning of the race the owner of A. got a certificate from a veterinary surgeon that his horse was unsound; he nevertheless sent him to the post to make up the race, but with instructions to his jockey to pull up in a couple of hundred yards. The jockeys of B. and C. who had received their instructions, were greatly perplexed on hearing this, and the rider of B., determined to lose no time, made his horse bolt off the course soon after the start, and was in consequence out of the race. The rider of C., seeing the state of affairs, tried to make a race of it with A, by thrashing that horse on in front of him; but A.'s jockey had his instructions, and pulled his horse up to a stand, and there was nothing for C. to do but to go on. In this dilemma he managed to slip his saddle cloth, and on coming in, weighing out seven pounds light, and was also disqualified. Of the three, perhaps the owner of A. held the best hand in case of an investigation as he was backed up by a vet's certificate; but with unaccountable recklessness he threw away his best card, by winning a race with A. on the very next day. Possibly the story may be exaggerated as we have heard it. We will gladly give publicity to the result of the official investigation, if there is one where every one is sure to get fair play.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The official papers circulated yesterday give a few particulars of the works of relief which are being carried on, and a set of rules, which we publish to-day, by the Sanitary Commissioner for the guidance of Collectors and others when making sanitary arrangements. The Collector of Kaladgi has obtained sanction to spend Rs. 18,713-7-6 for works on roads in the Collectorate. The Collector of Belgaum reports that the relief works in his Collectorate are nearly finished. The Government has accordingly sanctioned the payment of a sum of Rs. 50,000 for new relief works from the grant of four lacs set apart for expenditure on works to be executed by civil agency under the orders of the Collector. The Collector of Kanara has been obliged to ask the assistance of Government in starting relief works, not because of the condition of the Kanara Collectorate itself but by reason of the emigration from the Dharwar district. A sanction has been given to relief works, in Kanara chiefly the making of tanks and roads, to the extent of Rs. 29,078. As regards the local population of Kanara the Municipal and Local Funds works and the works under the Executive Engineer will probably, it is stated, be sufficient to afford the necessary amount of relief. The Collector of Kaladgi is about to purchase 200 sets of instruments for preparing prickly pear food for cattle. The Government expresses a desire to learn the result of the Collector's experiments. The sum of Rs. 32,000 has been sanctioned for the making of tanks and roads in the Bhimthari Taluka of the Poona collectorate. In the Dharwar Collectorate similar works are to be undertaken.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

"ATTENTION AUX BALKANS."

CONSTANTINOPLE, 16TH NOV.

A pamphlet has lately been published at Bucharest entitled, "Attention Aux Balkans." It purposes to expose the subtle policy followed by Russia for the last forty-seven years, in order to obtain a footing on this side of the Balkans by endeavouring to bring within her influence the people inhabiting both slopes of these formidable barriers to the progress of an enemy intent on the conquest of Constantinople.

The author, or rather authors of this pamphlet, as it is said to be the joint production of three men intimately acquainted with the secret working of Russian intrigue, seem to have followed, with close scrutiny, the successive steps taken by the Russian Government towards the furtherance of its designs, and as its pages contain a warning, which it behoves all those interested in arresting the rapid strides of Russia not to disregard, a short notice of this pamphlet may not be uninteresting to your Indian readers.

The Russian Campaign of 1829 first revealed to the Russians the importance of the Balkans, and the fact that their slopes were inhabited by a people which might plausibly be considered as a branch of the Slavic race, in virtue of the affinity of its national idiom to the Russian tongue. Thereupon the idea arose at St. Petersburg that, in view of future contingencies, this people might be used as a means of securing for the Russian army an unopposed march across the Balkans, as also for the establishing of claims over Thrace and Macedonia founded on a community of race.

The Bulgarians are a people whose origin, according to ethnologists, is Turanian, but Slavic according to Russian authorities: they occupy in a compact mass the country between the Danube and the Balkans, and in scattered groups to the south of the Balkans the northern parts of Thrace and Macedonia, and number, according to statistics taken at Belgrade, 1,800,000 souls.

"They are so to say," says the author, "astride across the Balkan mountain range. By developing, then, the Bulgarian element in Thrace and Macedonia, Russian policy has been at work towards the creation of a Slavic principality which should extend from the banks of the Danube to Adrianople in Thrace and to Seres in Macedonia, and which would present this double advantage: the placing of the Balkans in the hands of a people which is attached to Russia by ties of language and religion; and the establishment thereby of Slavic rights over the valley of the Maritza, to serve Russian purposes in the event of a favourable emergency.

"The plan decided upon at St. Petersburg was then as follows:—

"1st. To aid by every practical means, the extension of Slavism in Thrace and Macedonia;

"2nd. To arouse the Bulgarians from their torpor, and to inculcate on them, above all things, Panslavic ideas."

Since 1830 the Russian Government has studiously worked at the development of this programme, and having met with unexpected difficulties, the author describes the manner in which it overcame them.

It turned the difficulty, with its accustomed address, by inundating Europe with ethnological maps representing the Bulgarians as peopling exclusively the wide stretch of country which extends from the Danube on the north to the Mediterranean on the south. These maps were accompanied by false statistical estimates according to which the number of Bulgarian people was variously computed, at 5 or 6 millions. In fact, matters were so well managed at Moscow and St. Petersburgh that most publishers and statesmen who look to them for statistical and geographical facts, unsuspectingly quote from these one-sided Panslavistic authorities—the only sources of information available to them. Thus, quite recently an English statesman, in one of his speeches gave 5 millions as the number of the Bulgarian population.

The second part of the Russian programme was not more easy of execution; the minds of the Bulgarians, blunted and brutalised by centuries of servitude and ignorance, were not favourable to the growth of new ideas; and failing to make any impression on them, Russia in 1840 resorted to the ingenious idea of creating a feeling of distinct nationality in the Bulgarians, by sowing discord between them and the Greeks—the two people having until then lived under one spiritual chief the Patriarch of Constantinople—and which eventually resulted in the separation of the two Churches. To effect this result Russia first made use of ecclesiastical emissaries, chiefly monks from Moscow; these agents, imperfectly acquainted with the idiom of the people, made such slow progress, that in 1853—

The Russian Government created about 100 bursaries and commissioned its Consuls to send to Russia Bulgarian children, chosen from among the most intelligent to be educated at the expense of the State with a view to forming a nucleus of schoolmasters and priests.

And thanks to this measure the work began to show signs of fruition. About this time the Emperor Nicolas conceived the idea of constituting himself the Protector of the Eastern Church; the Crimean War, however, upset his plans and Russian diplomacy, defeated in the field, summoned to its assistance an ally which mainly owed its existence to the fostering care of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. This was the Panslavic Committee at Moscow, created with the object of propagating among the Slavs of Austria and Turkey the idea of a union of all Slavic races. By Government inspiration o her committees were founded at St. Petersburg, Kazan, and Kico, with branches in the principal cities of Austria and Turkey. Some years later the Bulgarian religious question broke out with greater violence. The priests and schoolmasters educated in Russia, affiliated for the most part to the secret committees, were as so many apostles in the cause of Russia; they incited the people to refuse the payment of Church dues; the Greek Patriarch insisted, and at last he invoked the assistance of the Porte.

At that time Russian influence was low at Constantinople, nevertheless General Ignatieff, by an artful ruse, contrived to derive advantage from this seeming disadvantage. He warmly espoused the cause of the Greek Patriarchate; the Porte, irritated by his interference in matters of domestic policy, and desirous of snubbing the Russian Ambassador, wishing at the same time to mark its displeasure with the Greeks for the recent insurrection in Crete, decided in favour of the Bulgarians and decreed by Imperial firman the separation of the Bulgarians from the spiritual jurisdiction of the Greek Patriarchate and the establishment of an independent Bulgarian Church. In this measure the Porte was greatly encouraged by the French Ambassador, M. Bourée, who had imagined the improbable result of persuading the new Church to be drawn into the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church.

Too late the then Grand Vizier Aali Pasha and the French Ambassador perceived their mistake, and here the author remarks—

Some time after the promulgation of this firman, French diplomacy opened its eyes, and perceived the tip of the cloven hoof over which the cloak of Russian diplomacy had been so artfully thrown. M. Bourée communicated his suspicions to Aali Pasha; but it was too late. The firman was already published. Bulgarian nationality was an officially recognised fact. All that could be done was to withhold the original charter, from those whom it interested, and to retard its execution indefinitely. The same was however, won, the Porte, and French diplomacy had been duped and General Ignatieff, no longer saying to his emissaries—marked to his friends—"The pope says (M. Bourée) has worked hard for Russia than I have." The firman contained two essential clauses, the one authorising the Bulgarian people to elect a spiritual chief, who should have the title of Exarch, and the other was to the effect that the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this prelate should extend over the whole of Bulgaria Proper—the region comprised between the Balkans and the Danube—and over all localities inhabited by a mixed population, of whom the major part might be Bulgarians.

Thus the Porte did not confine itself to the recognition of Bulgarian nationality: it went further and crowned the joy of Russian policy by the insertion of the clause relative to districts of mixed population which created a Bulgaria comprising both slopes of the Balkans, the dream of Russia during the past 40 years.

Although the firman had not been formally promulgated, the spirit of it had gone out into the provinces and Aali Pasha who, if he had lived might have repaired his error, died shortly after and was succeeded as Grand Vizier by Mahmoud Pasha, the friend and tool of General Ignatieff.

Shortly after the elevation of the Grand Vizier, the firman was carried into effect.

In extending the jurisdiction of the Bulgarian Exarch over the mixed communities of Thrace and Macedonia to the south of the Balkans, the Greeks became alarmed at the power this clause gave the Bulgarians, of *denationalising* the Greek communities, and with the object of preventing such an end, the Greek Church resolved to erect a barrier between its people and the Bulgarians, and in full Synod pronounced the latter aliens and schismatics, claiming from henceforth for the Greeks separate places of worship and clergy and schools of their own; as well as the restoration of the right, transferred by the firman to the Bulgarian Bishops, of the Greek Bishops, to have a voice in the district Councils of the Turks.

This action of the Greek Church again disturbed the calculations of Russia. She had been extremely desirous that the Greek Church should have recognised the Bulgarian Exarchate as it could not have done so without admitting its territorial limits. On this subject the author says:—

The Porte would on its part have been under the necessity of sanctioning by a more explicit firman the concession arrived at between the two parties, and would, *ipso facto*, have defined the limits of Bulgaria. Russian policy counted upon this as a means of freeing the point in question from the vagueness in which the firman left it, and hoped to see the district of Philippopoli and the northern part of Macedonia formally included in the diocese of the Bulgarian Exarch. To be more explicit, Russia desired to secure an official act recognising a *National* Bulgarian Church, having the Danube for its northern limits and Thrace and Macedonia for its southern, in the place therefore of the territorial limits which Russia aimed at securing for her pet Church, the decision of the Synod reduced her to merely spiritual ones and increased the vagueness which she was so anxious to get rid of.

By Mahmoud Pasha's accession to power Russian influence became paramount once more in Constantinople, a bolder line of action was adopted, and the Russian Government declared its open hostility to the Greek Patriarchate by confiscating real property of a large amount it possessed in Russian Bessarabia and from which the Greek Church derived a revenue of £32,000.

The Russian press made common cause with the Government and attacked the Greeks, while the Bulgarian teachers preached a crusade against Greek churches and schools and excited the people to acts of aggression which the Turkish authorities were compelled to repress by force. In fact, the bitter animosity which arose between these two sections of the divided Church was intensified with all the hatred generally said to characterise family quarrels.

Russia, however, had not as yet attained her cherished object; the territorial limits of the Bulgarian Church were still undefined, and time was pressing as the late Bulgarian revolt was on the eve of breaking out.

We next find Russia at work in Athens working her blandishments on the Greek Ministry, hoping through their influence to neutralize the opposition of the Greeks of Constantinople.

"The Greeks," said Russia, "as well as the Bulgarians, claim the whole of Macedonia and the whole of Thrace. These pretensions on one side and the other will lead them to a civil war before long. It would be better to come to an understanding and to draw a line of demarcation which would satisfy both parties." The Russian representative then produced a sketch plan, according to which the Bulgarians, waiving the question of topographical space in order to obtain an admission of principle, renounced their claims over four-fifths of Macedonia, contenting themselves with the northern parts of that province, whilst they limited their pretensions in Thrace to the strip of territory which lies between Philippopoli and the Balkans almost in a direct line to the Black Sea. Without falling back at all from their position the Bulgarians had the appearance of yielding. Happily this ingenious compromise, invented as a last resort by Russian diplomacy as a means of exacting from the Porte the official recognition of Slavic pre-tensions to both slopes of the Balkans, fell through, thanks to the energetic attitude of Midhat Pasha which succeeded in overbearing the philo-Russian tendencies of Mahmoud Pasha and in defeating the insidious attempt.

After this final check nothing remained to Russian policy, but to leave all further work to the committees and to watch events. The Bulgarian revolt broke out precisely in the district which that policy had at heart to establish as forming in virtue of its Slavic character an integral part of Bulgaria. Russia well knew that this insurrectional movement could have no chance of success, attempted as it was in a quarter which had all the disadvantages of a Musulman population in overwhelming numbers, who had at their back a large and inimical Greek element, whilst the proximity of the railway rendered it easily accessible to the Ottoman troops. Although the revolt was consequently foredoomed to inevitable failure, the insidious counsellors of these Bulgarian dupes decided to set it on foot in order to gain the important political object which we have explained above. The sacrifice of some thousands of human beings was of little account to the instigators of the revolt so long as they could serve in a pretext for making the emperors then assembled in Berlin feel that within take note of the fact that the Bulgarians had risen, and that the seat of the insurrection was at Philippopoli.

It will be seen by this short narrative of the working of Russian intrigue how mar power has aroused an unambitious people from its slumber, brought it into notice and invested it with a nationality, not with a view to its civilization and enlightenment, but merely to serve Russia's ambitious designs. The one point, however, still remains unsettled—that of the territorial definition of Bulgaria, and the main object of the reforms now demanded for Bulgaria, is to settle that point. Russia will be very accommodating as to the character of these reforms provided the boundaries of Bulgaria extend southwards of the Balkans, leaving it to a future period, to make the acquired concessions, a starting point for future claims. In conclusion I shall once more quote the words of the author:—

After the guarantee which is demanded by the European Cabinets against a repetition of the atrocities in Bulgaria—a demand which will comprehend the district of Philippopoli as well as Bulgaria Proper—there will come, within a short time, and upon the same grounds, a demand for administrative autonomy; and this, in its turn, will lead to political autonomy. Europe will thus have unconsciously laid the foundations of a Slavic principality between the Balkans, and have thereby helped to solve the double problem of Russia.

EDWARDES' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens and beautifies the human hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey and eradicates scurf, dandriff, &c. Rowlands' Kalydor eradicates all scorbutic, freckles and cutaneous eruptions, and produces a beautifully clear and delicate complexion. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and at all bazaars and places. Ask for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap and spurious imitations. Bombay Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Company, Limited Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW COTTON GREEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At the present juncture, a bold step seems to have been taken by the cotton merchants in removing successfully the long established Cotton Green at Colaba to the Mazagon Land Company's Bunder, and it is to be hoped that they will long continue to occupy that Bunder successfully, with advantage to themselves and ultimately to the public at large. The other thing that I notice with pleasure is that many of the European merchants who made a stand against this bold step saw the unfairness of their opposition, and the enterprising among them have gone and are at present going to the Mazagon Bunder. Really, if there is a merchant who wants to purchase the article he requires, he naturally enough tries to find the spot where that article may be bought most advantageously to himself or to his agent. In this way what holds good in all cases, holds good in cotton. The other thing that has been brought to my knowledge is that every preparation is going on, in all earnestness, to have the estimates of the intended Wet-Dock made, plans prepared, &c. If there be any truth in what I hear about the Wet Dock, I dare say that this step on the part of the enterprising proprietors of the Bunder would give additional facilities to the merchants, for the sea on that side is comparatively calm, even in the monsoon; also there is no rock on that side, which must still more add to the importance of the Bunder, which will be a boon to steamers and sailing vessels that frequent our port. I wonder what Government is doing. If a warning is taken in time it will be right and good: if not they will have to pay a comparatively higher price when in need of these private bunders. As a matter of policy, all the bunders ought not to go into the hands of Government. If they have got the monopoly of all the bunders, they might raise the Custom dues at the whim or caprice of any officer who wants to pass himself off as a sprightly Government official—one who could add to the Government revenue by the stroke of his pen. No doubt the English Government is very kind and considerate towards those who have been entrusted to its care by Providence. But the Government in Bombay, as far as the management of the bunders is concerned, is represented by the Port Trustees. The latter, in their turn, rest on the Traffic Manager, who is, as it were, the life and soul of that august body. The Traffic Manager, to show his devotedness, finds out places and plans to add to the revenue of Government. For these reasons, my humble opinion is that it would be far more advantageous to the merchants and to the public at large to have these bunders in the hands of private companies. The only fear is that we very seldom find an enterprising person among us, one who might be, in fact, in advance of his age in such matters. It is a duty incumbent on the wealthy men of the na ive community to exert with all their might and main to give facilities to trade, and to add to the resources of the country.

A.

BOMBAY.

The Khoja Meerally Sajundhar's Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of new patients admitted during last month in the above dispensary was 317, the average daily attendance being 48. The prevailing diseases were fever, cough, diarrhœa and skin diseases.

Execution.—The prisoner Marootee Wittoo, who was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Bayley at the last Criminal Sessions for the murder of Dayee, girl, will be hanged this morning between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock on the gallows erected at the west front of the County Jail, Omercarry.

The Adelphi Hotel Case.—The case of Cowasjee Pallonjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Nusserwanje, known as the Adelphi Hotel case, was put down on the board of causes before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. By consent of counsel for both sides, it was, however, postponed until Monday next.

The New Sheriff.—Yesterday's *Government Gazette* announces that Kurseji Fardunji Parekh, Esquire, is appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, to be computed from the 20th December 1876. Under the provisions of Section IV. of Act V. of 1871 (The Prisoners' Act, 1871), Kurseji Fardunji Parekh, Esquire, Sheriff of Bombay, is appointed Superintendent of the Common Jail of Bombay from the 20th instant.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 5th December, was 411, being 47 more than in the preceding week, 41 more than the total of the week ending 7th December 1875, and 79 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 271 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 31·47.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 27th November 1876 was Rs. 57,57,997; add silver received during the week, Rs. 16,68,110. The sum of Rs. 8,10,052 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 66,16,055. There is in addition tendered under Coinage Act Rs. 55,65,268, tendered under Currency Act Rs. 24,64,806, or a total of Rs. 80,30,074 worth silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Byculla on view of the body of a Hindoo man, name unknown. Deceased apparently was about 25 years of age. His body was in an advanced state of decomposition when removed from the Sankles Tank, where it was found floating on the evening previous. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"The death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in the Sankles Tank."

Congratulatory Address.—We understand that Messrs. Varjeewandass Madhowdass, Gopuldass Madhowdass, Kessowjee Naik, Dwarkadass Vassunjee, Vundrawandass Purshotumdass, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Rao Bahadoor Pandooran Dinanathjee, and Ramjee Madowjee have issued the necessary invitations to call a meeting of members of the Hindoo community on Sunday afternoon at Madhow Bag to consider the advisability of preparing and forwarding a congratulatory address to Her most gracious Majesty on the occasion of her assuming the title of "Empress of India" on the 1st proximo.

G. I. P. R. Storekeeper.—Many old friends will be glad to notice the return to Bombay of Mr. Alfred King, Storekeeper, G. I. P. Railway. He has just returned from furlough and resumed charge of his office, a circumstance which, we are told, has given great satisfaction to all whom business relations bring into contact with him. Apart from his experience and efficiency at the head of the store department, which have gained him the good opinion and confidence of his employers, it is Mr. King's unchanging suavity of manner that has won him the esteem and good wishes of all working under his orders, or those having business to do with him, whether in the department over which he presides, or in the Traffic or the Locomotive Department, in which he served for many years before.

Prosecutions of the S. P. Cruelty to Animals.—Rowjee Appa, a cartman, for working his bullock in Parell Road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs 2.—Jotee Veltoo, a private reckla driver, for working his bullock in Clare Road, the animal having a very sore neck, was fined Rs. 4.—Sheik Rahmon, a stone-roller driver, for working his bullock near the Girgaum Police Court, the animal having two ulcers on its neck, was fined Rs. 2.—Mahadoo Isram a reckla driver, for working his bullock in Grant Road the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs 2.—Ameer Wully, for working his bullock, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 2.—Rama Hurry, a cartman, for working his bullock, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, was fined Rs 2, and Sittaram Shunker, a merchant, for working his horse, the animal having a sore back and an incised wound on the belly, covered by the girth, was fined Rs. 10.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Naigaum on view of the body of Bheewa Sonoo. Deceased was about 35 years of age, and a labourer employed at Jeevunjee Maharej's waree at Naigaum. On the day previous the deceased and four other labourers were working at an excavation, which was then about 12 feet deep, some of the earth suddenly gave away and completely buried the deceased, while the others effected their escape. When the body of the deceased was recovered he was alive, but in a dying state, and died immediately afterwards. The scull of the deceased was found crushed, the right leg was fractured and blood was issuing freely from the nose and mouth. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"The death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been buried under some earth which had accidentally given way in an excavation."

The Fort Gymnasium.—The annual exhibition at this institution, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, took place on the afternoon of Wednesday last, the 6th instant, in the presence of the members of the committee—Messrs. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Muncherjee Ruttonjee Bilimoria, Merwanjee Dadabhoy Bottlewalla, Mooljee Bhowanidass, and other native and European gentlemen who were invited to witness the feat of the young athletes. The performance commenced with the Indian club exercise by lads from 5 to 15 years of age, clubs being used adapted to the size and strength of the youngsters. This exercise in which the natives of India excel, was very creditably executed. Next came the rings and trapeze on which several feats were performed, showing excellent training and great muscular development. Then followed the horizontal and parallel bars, in which some of the young men of the institution joined, acquitting themselves very well. After some other exercises, such as jumping, fencing somersaulting, walking on the hands, standing on the head, climbing the rope and pole, &c., the evening's entertainment was brought to a fitting close by 4 or 5 well contested wrestling matches. Prizes were then distributed to the deserving lads of the institution, who were as follows:—1st Prize, Eduljee Framjee Parsee Ben; 2nd prize, Pestonjee Bhicajee Nurriman; 3rd prize, Burjorjee Byramjee Cheeney; 4th prize, Luckmidass Callianjee; 5th prize, Muncherjee Nusserwanjee Ghista; 6th prize, Rustomjee Soradjee Iranee. The committee, before separating, expressed their appreciation of the services of the conductor of the Gymnasium, Ahmedkhan Punjaubee, to whom all the credit in training the lads of this institution is due. This institution was established in the year 1870: it is open both to Europeans and natives of respectability. At present there are upwards of 120 lads, composed of Europeans, Parsees and Hindoos, attending the Gymnasium

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

ENGLAND WILL DEFEND CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Daily Telegraph.)

CONSIDERING the "ambiguous voices" freely scattered abroad on behalf of interests which, whatever else they may be, are not British, it should be well understood that England, if need be, is resolved to defend Constantinople. Should the negotiations in the coming Conference prove abortive, and should Russia take upon herself to apply the strong arm of military violence, it will immediately become the imperative duty of the English Government to adopt such measures as may be expedient for the protection of Stamboul. According to a telegram received through Baron Reuter's agency, officers belonging to the Royal Engineers have arrived in the Sultan's capital; and we shall not be far wrong in assuming that they are instructed to complete the surveys begun by Captain Chapman, in 1854, upon the lines which at an early period attracted the notice of Von Moltke and Colonel Chesney, and drew forth a special memorandum from General Macintosh. Another point may be usefully discussed. There are still, we believe, persons who decry the value of Constantinople, not only to England, but to Western and Central Continental Europe. Nor are we surprised to learn that this should be so, because few things are more difficult than to determine on reflection, much less at a glance, the potential capabilities of territorial tracts, even when they combine such marvellous advantages by land and sea as the great city seated on the Bosphorus. The earliest colonists from Greece blindly preferred the eastern to the western shore of the straits; yet how large a volume of history has centred in the site of Byzantium, which the adventurers who came after selected! It is, indeed, almost a unique position, and in the hands of a strong Power deserves the phrase employed by Gibbon when he styled it the key of Europe and Asia. And the reason is not far to seek. Constantinople is seated on a narrow channel, which divides two continents, but connects two seas; and the Power possessing both shores, far more in these than in former days, could render the Bosphorus and Hellespont alike impregnable. With an impervious gateway on the Dardanelles, the Black Sea would be a vast wet dock, in one sense, and a powerful means towards the subjugation of Asia Minor, in another. Any vigorous State master of Constantinople and both straits would be able to display its force in the Mediterranean, and exert an influence on the Asiatic continent stretching to the Persian Gulf on one hand and the Red Sea on the other. Unless they had stormed the capital of the sometime Greek Empire, even the warlike Osmanlis could not have fought the battle of Lepanto or laid siege to Vienna. If Turks were able to spread their dominion so far, what might not be accomplished by a nation which aided by German immigrants, has extended its supremacy from the Arctic Sea to the Pacific, from the desert wastes of the far North to the sandy steppes of the Oxus and from the White Sea to the Persian frontier? If English Oriental interest have any value, wherefore should they be exposed even to the chance of attacks which might and could be levelled at them from the Dardanelles by land as well as by sea? We should fight in their defence, yes; but why incur the cost in treasure and blood, as well as cautious preparation, when we can, if we so will it, ward off, by hardy action, the threatened danger?

Nor does the task, as we have once before explained, lie beyond the range of our resources. On the contrary, it comes well within them. If our strength is the greatest afloat it is by no means despicable ashore. Now, it so happens that the vicinity of Constantinople supplies those natural requisites for the shape of positions which precisely adapt themselves to a display of the two kinds of organised energy we possess. The lines we should have to occupy would safeguard the fleet, and the fleet would protect them. Holding the eastern neck of the Gallipoli peninsula, we should secure our naval communications—an end certainly conducive to success; and, entrenching the range of heights west of Constantinople, we should cover the city and the Bosphorus. With English ironclads free to act, no maritime descent could even be attempted either near or remote from Stamboul; nor, we are satisfied, would such an enterprise ever be planned by the Admiralty on the Neva. As to the intrenched positions, already strong by nature, they could be rapidly made inaccessible by art, and forty thousand English soldiers as a second Torres Vedras could stay there as long as they could be fed, clothed, recruited, and supplied with ammunition. If there is a second Fletcher in the Royal Engineers, the hills which run northward from Tchekmedjie to the sea of Marmora towards the eminences overlooking the Euxine, can be so dealt with as to rival the stronghold in Portugal behind which Wellington sat securely. We have no reason to mistrust the judgment of military experts, whose keen glances at once discerned the importance of these remarkable lines, and we were amazed, that even the apathetic Turk, with his exemplary trust in Providence, should have neglected them. It is not possible to doubt the competence of Von Moltke, who at least has won his spurs in the field of strategy, even if we challenged the opinion of General Macintosh. But the ability of neither can be gainsaid, and the map which the last-named officer published between years ago amply sustains his arguments. The left of the designated tract rests on the sea, and cannot be turned from the land. It is approached by a narrow causeway and has in its front for some miles a large lake. The centre consists of a series of elevations looking into a ravine, and affording great facilities for flanking fire. The right rests on the mountainous range of Lesser Balkan, at which end the position might, as a possibility, be turned, providing the highland paths, always bad, were not broken up and obstructed. We have said that so long as our fleet kept the sea, no landing could occur either in front or rear, and on that head we need waste no words. Here, then, naturally but with all due care, are ready-made foundations of defences, which we can supplement by engineering art, and, if we have the will, hold against all comers.

We make no question of the will, looking on that essential as a foregone conclusion. But it is said, even by experienced soldiers, that the necessary work could not be got through before the Russian army should stand at the gates of Constantinople. If that criticism be sound, it implies a decline in British vigour and resolution greater than any imputed to us by our foes. What has become of the vaunted resources said to be possessed by the greatest industrial nation in the world, if they cannot rival in activity those exhibited by the Confederates at Richmond and the Russians at Sebastopol? Probably, however, the doubts expressed do not refer to our means or enterprise, but simply to the element of time. If so, then it must be anticipated that the Russians would have nothing to do save march direct on Stamboul; that, as they could not move by sea, they would, regardless of Germany and Austria, sweep across Roumania, take no notice of the Danubian fortresses, observe only Varna and Shumla, travers without delay the Balkan passes, and concentrate on the plains of Adrianople. How long would it take 300 000 men, and fewer would not suffice, to cover unopposed nearly five hundred miles? What period would be consumed by the same body is obstinately encountered, as they would be, at every step from the Danube to the Maritza? How would Russia be able to feed and otherwise supply such a host, without halting to accumulate magazines? When Nicholas possessed a powerful, well-trained army, and directed it against the raw levies of Mahmoud, two campaigns were needed to reach Adrianople. And can we reasonably suppose that much less time would be required to capture or blockade the principal Turkish strongholds some of which must fall to render the advance secure, to beat down an army of Ottomans resembling in nothing the rude array of Nicholas's days, and to dash and overcome the always toilsome passage of the Balkans? If during the months thus consumed in march and battle there would not be time to fortify the lines we have briefly described, then we must surely surrender all claim to those qualities of steadfastness and vigour which certainly belonged to our forefathers. Left to themselves, a conflict between the Sultan and the Russian Emperor would probably end only in the submission of the Porte; but even then the task of reaching the Bosphorus from the Pruth would try severely the strength of Russia, and the struggle would not terminate so soon by many months as some imagine. Assuming that Germany and Austria thought a policy of benevolent neutrality the highest expediency, yet a long time would elapse ere a single Russian column crossed the Balkan. While the champions of Slave dominion in Eastern Europe found their progress southward vehemently disputed by a trained and valorous Ottoman army, abundant leisure would exist for the construction of defensive lines west of Constantinople. If that great strategic centre is held of no moment by other Powers, an opinion we can never entertain, it cannot be neglected with impunity by England. Any Government which refused to strike in its defence would be guilty of betraying the great interests of the Empire. Depend upon it, we shall never want time or means to accomplish an Imperial duty, nor shall we lack the will, should a grave emergency summon us to strenuous action.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

THE *Politische Correspondenz* publishes the translation of a report which, it says, has been addressed by the military attaché of one of the embassies at Constantinople to his Government, on the the present state of the Turkish Army. "During my recent visit to the Turkish camps on the Morava and the Yavor," he says, "I had an opportunity of discovering that all the reports which have been hitherto circulated as to the reorganization of the Turkish Army are incorrect. There is no trace to be found of any schemes of mobilization or of local units, such as exists in the armies of Europe. There are, no doubt, seven army corps (fordu); but they exist only on paper; even the divisions, brigades, and regiments of which they consist are more a fiction than a reality. The elements of them are scattered all over the country, and are only to be assembled in case of war, when they will be arranged into regiments, &c., for the first time. . . . . An inquiry into the various arms of the service, their good qualities and defects, leads to the following results:—The Turkish infantry soldier is simply incomparable as regards bravery, persistence, sobriety, and skill in handling his weapons. When under fire he shows a coolness which only comes of true courage. If well organized and commanded, the Turkish infantry would be invincible. Their arms and other war material are good. . . . . Their officers, on the other hand, have no idea of modern military science. They are totally ignorant of the practice of throwing out skirmishers, and they do not know how to take the slightest advantage of inequalities of ground, as was proved by their immense losses in the Servian campaign. As to the cavalry I have never seen them in battle, but I have observed that the generals in command are always escorted by a strong force of cavalry which seems the more objectionable as this arm of the service is not very numerous in Turkey. . . . . The Turkish cavalry soldier never trots; he has only two paces, the walk and the treble gallop (triple galop). On the whole, the Turks are bad riders, and they are not well trained as patrols or scouts. In this respect the Circassians have done excellent service; they are good and bold riders, and will make excellent cavalry troops when they are organized. The Turkish artillery manœuvres well, is steady under fire, selects its ground with skill, and aims admirably; it is far superior to the Servian artillery. I was much astonished to find, however, that it is now difficult to remount. There is a great want of ammunition, which is the more severely felt as there are no arrangements for military transport . . . This is one of the greatest defects of the Turkish army, and is one of the chief reasons which prevent it from gaining decisive victories. . . . The Turkish army in Servia had to get all its ammunition from Nissa, in carts driven by oxen along roads which become impassable after a day's rain; and the farther the Turks penetrated into the country the greater were, of course, the difficulties of transport, which in itself sufficiently explains the slowness of their movements. The sanitary arrangements, too, are of the most primitive kind. There are no military hospitals, except those at Nissa and Sophia; no ambulances, hospital corps, or litters. The wounded are dragged for hours on the backs of mules or in carts to the nearest hospital; and it is heartending to witness their sufferings. . . . As to the strategy of the Turkish commanders, it is below criticism. Only such an enemy as the Servians could have allowed the Turkish army to escape the total ruin which would otherwise have been the consequence of its enormous strategical blunders."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE "FRANCONIA" CASE.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

THE issue of the singular case which has now, after repeated argument and long consideration, been decided against the Crown by the narrowest possible majority is a tempting subject for the usual common places upon the uncertainty of the law. Reflections of that kind, however, are in this instance misplaced. There are subjects on which the law is uncertain, and on which it is a scandal that it should be uncertained; there are also points of such a curious kind and so seldom raised by actual events that no law can be expected to provide for them beforehand. The question of jurisdiction which arose from the collision of the Franconia and the Strathclyde belongs not to the former but to the latter class. The fact that in the courts of a maritime country like ours it had never before presented itself for decision is alone enough to show that the combination of circumstances which gave birth to it is not a common one. We are confirmed in this opinion when we observe that the probability of such a question arising has escaped the legislative foresight of our neighbours no less than our own. If a correspondingly case had occurred off the coasts of France or Germany, we believe that, so far as the text of French or German criminal law were appealed to throw light on the matter, the very same difficulty the very same absolute silence of authority on the precise thing in dispute would have exercised the ingenuity of the tribunals of those countries; whether they would have so openly acknowledged the difficulty as our own judges have done we cannot pretend to say. And it is easy to see that in point of fact it is only in an exactly similar case that the actual decision is likely to be of practical importance. All ordinary offences committed on board a foreign ship in territorial waters, not being within a port, are dealt with by the discipline of the ship itself and under the law of her flag, and the courts of the territory never hear of them. It is difficult to imagine any case, besides the present one of a collision between a vessel of the country and a foreigner in which a foreign ship is grossly to blame, where the gap now discovered to exist in our criminal jurisdiction is likely to make itself felt. It does not follow, of course, that the gap is not to be filled up by legislation. As the judgments of the majority of the court point out, such legislation would undoubtedly bind our municipal courts to exercise the jurisdiction conferred by it; and there are sufficient reasons for holding, though it cannot be said to be wholly free from doubt that no valid objection to such a course could be raised by other nations on grounds of international law. Much use has been made of the argument from inconvenience; but this is a double-edged one. According to the contention of the Crown, which appears to be also the popular one, the captain of British merchantman off the coast of a slave State might be criminally as well as civilly liable in the courts of the country for harbouring a fugitive slave. A just and convenient rule in itself would be that when the act done was of a character to affect the adjacent territory and also by the law of the flag, and then only, the territorial courts should have a concurrent jurisdiction. A rule thus limited, however, could certainly not be arrived at except by express convention carried out by legislation, or by legislation founded on a common understanding or supported by the subsequent assent of other nations.

The manner in which the question has been dealt with, especially by the Lord Chief Justice, involves other and wider issues, whose interest is really of a more permanent kind. The position of international law in English jurisprudence has hitherto been anomalous. When our courts decide questions of municipal law they are governed by principles very different from those which prevail on the Continent. Here we regard text-writers not as speaking with any authority of their own but as only directing us to the real authorities and furnishing us with aid in the interpretation of them. There, on the other hand, our exclusive reverence for judicial precedent is unknown, and the opinions of approved writers are on at least an equal footing with the actual judgments of the courts in former cases, which in some countries are expressly declared not to be binding. Now the system of doctrine known as the law of nations was founded, as is well known, by a certain number of great continental writers, and was amazed that even the apathetic Turk, with his exemplary trust in Providence, should have neglected them. It is not possible to doubt the competence of Von Moltke, who at least has won his spurs in the field of strategy, even if we challenged the opinion of General Macintosh. But the ability of neither can be gainsaid, and the map which the last-named officer published between years ago amply sustains his arguments. The left of the designated tract rests on the sea, and cannot be turned from the land. It is approached by a narrow causeway and has in its front for some miles a large lake. The centre consists of a series of elevations looking into a ravine, and affording great facilities for flanking fire. The right rests on the mountainous range of Lesser Balkan, at which end the position might, as a possibility, be turned, providing the highland paths, always bad, were not broken up and obstructed. We have said that so long as our fleet kept the sea, no landing could occur either in front or rear, and on that head we need waste no words. Here, then, naturally but with all due care, are ready-made foundations of defences, which we can supplement by engineering art, and, if we have the will, hold against all comers.

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notified that, unless the body were removed from the tank in the time allotted, he "might be obliged bury it in Hathaway's Park." The pleaders whom he consulted on behalf of the dead man's relatives expressed at the time their gratitude for what he had done to spare their clients' feelings; but "Brahman-like, they were ready to stab in the dark," says poor Mr Weld, and the Government has helped them to inflict the blow. The statements of two English civil officers, backed by strong medical and other evidence, counted for nothing against the plausible pleadings of a few vindictive Hindus, and Mr. Weld was suspended for two months as guilty of an outrage which he never inflicted, nor, if the word of an English gentleman counts for anything, ever meant to inflict. Such at any rate is the conclusion to which a careful reading of the documents hitherto published alone brings us. It has been stated that the Governor's decision in this case was taken without the approval of his colleagues, and the statement is by no means hard to believe. It is likely enough that councillors of experience would have been less hasty to accept the native version of a matter in which an English official was concerned. Be that as it may, we cannot but think that Mr. Weld has been sacrificed to the same mawkish sentiment which prompted the writing of the Euller Minute and the utterances at Cooper's Hill. Even if he had been guilty of an indiscretion, there was no need to mark it by a process which offends against all our ideas of justice and sound policy. We can only hope that Lord Salisbury will do his best to repair the mischief done by the Duke of Buckingham. —*Home News.*

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MESSRS. H. J. MEYER & Co. having an extensive stock of these REALLY FINE TEAS, they are able to offer a quantity direct from their warehouse for any quantity from a 1 lb. Packet to 20 lb. Chests, and having their own agency in London, they are prepared to execute Orders for Friends at Home at the actual additional charge for Freight and Clearing, and Teas can be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom free of all further expenses.

At Orders to be covered by a Remittance.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1 lb. load packet	.. Rs. 3-1	per lb.
FLOWERY PEKOE	1 and 2 "	" .. " 2-4	"
ORANGE PEKOE	1 and 2 "	" .. " 1-14	"
PEKOE	1 and 2 "	" .. " 1-10	"
PEKOE SOUCHONG	1 and 2 "	" .. " 1-6	"
SOUCHONG	1 and 2 "	" .. " 1-4	"

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO DEALERS AND FOR QUANTITIES.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
To be held on the 15th December 1876.
27,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.
3 PRIZES.
1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvinized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 15,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.
The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.
Tickets are invited for contributions; Commission allowed, Rs. 10 per cent. on Tickets sold.
Purchasers of 100 Tickets a re allowed 12 Tickets free.
For further particulars apply to
ARDASEER MERWANJEE.
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.
AGENTS:
1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road.
2—N. Vaz, Esq., General Merchant and Agent, Forbes Street.
3—Jolangir Jamsjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—Narrotam Gurudas Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—B. X. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road.
6—Kakoobhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
7—Fort Printing Press, Gunbawa Lane, Fort.
8—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES of superior workmanship.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
" " " " keyless 185
" " enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.
Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.
Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains,

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's presents to be had at cost price.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horses sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A very handsome pair of thorough-bred Dark Bay Walers, (Mare and Gelding) 8 years old, 14-3 high, exceedingly fast and perfect quiet to ride. Rs. 1,200.
A pair of Brown Walers (Mare and Gelding) powerfully built, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, go single or double (the Gelding is a broken charger) pair, Rs. 1,200
A pair of Bay Walers, 9 years, 14-3 high very powerful, good workers and perfectly steady and quiet, Rs. 1,000.
"Snowden." Dappled Grey, a thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high, has been ridden by a lady, is a fine fencer and quite quiet
A Chesnut Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2, a very pretty mover, broken to saddle and harness, would make a first charger, Rs. 800.
An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 8 years old, 14-3 high, makes a pleasant hack and is broken to single and double harness, Rs. 450.
A large and compactly built Iron Grey Charger, up to any weight, 5 years old, a capital mount for the Hills, Rs. 400.
An exceedingly handsome Silver Grey Arab Galloway, 7 years, 14 hands, beautiful temper, mouth, and action, and is a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 500.
A Chesnut Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2, a pleasant hack and has been ridden on Parade, Rs. 400.
A high caste Grey Arab Charger, over 14-2 in height, very good looking, and up to weight, Rs. 400.
A Chesnut Waler, 7 years, 15 hands, a good Brougham horse Rs. 500.
A Bay Mare, 8 years, 15 hands, a good harness Mare, Rs. 300.
A very strong well bred English Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands, would make an excellent Broad Mare, Rs. 600.
A "Bonnett" Buggy, by Silk and Sons, in excellent order, Rs. 350.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st November 1876.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The various contracts may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing Advertisements of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and other who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as every ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING NOW AND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The to charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the, "Bombay Gazette" Press

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S
WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.
PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
" " with Roll Presser.
" " with combination Presser.
" " "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)
PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

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